4:Leix U-5 (no date)1941 RL1 Turkestan RL1

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statistics are available. The best silk came on to the market in Bokhara and the towns of Ferghana; Khokand and Khojent were the main trading centres for both silk and cotton. Another important cotton market was Andishan. At the present day the breeding of silkworms and to an even greater extent the growing of cotton in Western Turkestan are promoted by the government in every possible way.

286

In Turkestan fabrics are woven in narrow pieces only about twenty inches wide; these are then sewn together to make garments. The type of loom generally used in Western Turkestan (see ill. page 1446)* consists of a frame of four roughly hewn poles driven vertically into the ground. It is maintained in a state of equal tension by means of a rope fixed tightly above it. Breast-beam and warp-beam are slung in rollers at so short a distance from each other that very little of the fabric is visible. Unlike the weavers of other districts the craftsman of Turkestan passes the shuttle through the rear shed at the other side of the batten. In order to impart lustre, smoothness, and thickness to the fabric it is beaten on a wooden block with a heavy mallet (see ill. page 1446).* The rhythmical beats of the fuller's mallet are heard everywhere in the bazaars of Turkestan. The mallet used for fulling is shaped like a blunt wooden wedge. It has a short handle which is not fixed to the centre of the head, but close to the narrower striking surface. This increases the efficacy of the instrument, but it requires great strength to wield it.

* [See p 39-- Analyst]

* [See p 39--Analyst]

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361 Gansh-burkh, Tanau-bashi, Chal'mak. Some of these mahalas, as for example, Yangi-shakhar, are formed of settlements which combined as a result of the expansion of the town. But since [574] this settlement was too big, and according to local custom all the inhabitants of a mahala[1] are invited to the family celebrations like weddings, circumcisions, etc. which take place there, the frugal Sarts divided it into five separate mahalas. For this same reason there are two Kator-turas and two Okh-mechets. The population of this district,[2] [161] according to the data of the Tashkent organizational committee is 10,194, living in 3030 households. In this district of the town there are up to sixty [368] mosques and 3 medresses: Ishan Kuli Leshkar kushbegi, Takht-tak and Dikzer. In addition to this, there are 10 schools housed at the mosques, with 230 pupils.

•[438] The main producers in this part of the town[2] are smelters of cast iron, saddle makers, oil manufacturers and weavers of matting, these latter predominate. In 1870 the number of such workshops was 567. It was here that the weaving of mats was begun by Divana Burkh, who was the first to work at this trade. From him it then spread further, and therefore, the 'kishlak' (village) where Divana Burkh lived is named after him.

[367] A very small part of the land belonging to this part of the town[2] outside of what is occupied by buildings, is used in gardens, a total of 653 tanaps. (1)

[804] 1. A tanap is 1/6 of a desyatina (or 0.45 acres).

1 [i.e. Ward – Analyst]
2 [i.e. the Shaikhantaur district – Analyst]

361 flow. The plowed land belonging to Sibzor
312 is irrigated by water which is led from the Zakh aryk and Bos-Su, as we have mentioned before.

361 The chief productivity of this district
438 of the town is making boots. The boots made by the inhabitants of the Sibzor district are distributed even to other towns in the territory. After this comes weaving and the decoration of cotton materials. The inhabitants have worked at the last two occupations for a very long time. The most important class of people, as regards wealth, are the herdsmen. The residents of all four settlements are agriculturists, as well as the people of the Takhtapul', Chuvalachi, Kara-sarai, Yau, Sibzor and Kazykucha mahalas.

361 /408/ Three medresses (higher insti-
368 tutions of learning): Beklyar-beg, Barakhon, and Kizyl-Kurgan, with about 260 students, make up almost all the educational provision of this part of the town. In addition to the medresses there are also schools (mekhtebe) here, located in private houses.

There are ten major mosques: Odin-mechet, Okhun-guzar, Khatyn-mechet, Mazar-khan, Muimubarek, Khonoki, Tokhtonun, Rebot, Khodji-Toroskon and Kara-saray.

361 Kukcha, the western part of the town, consists of thirty-one mahalas: Khafiz, Guyaki, Kuttut, Kupryuk-bashi, Big and Little Sauvan, Chakara, Tyapi, Kunzhak, Chagatai, Psyakchi, Chikchiman, Tokle-dzhalob, Kalalan, Ishkuvat, two Langars, Uzgan, Kisya-kurgan, Khuavon,

361 Chukchi, Kunchi, Padikhan, Chukur-Kishlak, Sara-khundan, Kukchi, Abnazar, Ailish, Khalimkup, Damak and Yangy. In all these mahalas together, there are 2511 houses with a population of 22,088. Three main streets cut through this part of town: [312] Sauvan, Kukcha and Chagatai. There are four main aryks which irrigate the Kukcha district: the Keikaus, which enters from the Sibzor district, the Zakh aryk, the Kara-kamysh, and the Dzhangag. The last branches off from the Keikaus at the Lyabzak gates and divides the town into two sections.

The land on which this part of the town is laid out is quite hilly. It is cut through with deep trenches and has many gardens, situated both inside and outside the town. The main [338] production of the Kukcha district is leather working. Thus of the 695 workshops in 1871, 341 were in leather, and 218 were for bootmaking. After this there are 6 brick factories, 7 places making earthenware vessels, 22 mills for grinding and crushing, and also 22 oil manufacturing [368] places. There are two medresses in this part of the town and 34 schools. There are 51 mosques and 18 tombs, of which one, Sheikh Zenedzhin-Baba, deserves attention for its antiquity. The Sheikh came from Bagdad and was buried here 400 years ago.

The Bish-agach district, in the southern corner of the town, consists of 32 mahalas: Yany-Bakhan, Kamalan, Chakar, Darkhan, Zivak-khish-kupryuk, Balyan-mechet, Sarparaz, Char-su, Ishan-Guzar, Samarkand, Okshi, Darbaza, Zenfata, Millyar, /409/ Chupan-ata, Suzugata, Sary-chapak, Dzhillik-mechet, Uzbek, Mirza-khazy, Gul'-bazar, Kugurmach, Ters-aryk, Kuk-mechet, Kul'gulyk,

8:Kostenko 120-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
[Tashkent] RL1

361 Takalyk-mazar, Kara-tash, Yalamkary, Mrat', Iskedzhua, Arpapaya, and Lyailak. In these mahalas the houses are counted as 1400 with a population of 12,450. The Bish-agach district is crossed by three main streets: Samarkand,
[312] Kamalan and Bish-agach. The main aryks which irrigate this part of the town, and the gardens which belong to it are the Ankhor canal and the canals which branch out from it: the Dzhaty-German, the Big Tanyshar, the Arpapaya, aryk, the Kubyr aryk and the Alamdar. The best gardens and plowed fields belong to the residents of this part of the town, and this is one of the reasons for its sparse population, for the people there often move out of it in order to keep a closer watch on their gardens and plowed land. The settlement of Katartal was formed in this way and the village (kishlak) of Zengata, to which Bish-agach residents began to
[776] move 180 years ago. This village is called Zengata, or, more exactly, Zengi-ata, because the tomb of Zengi-ata is located there. He is a venerated saint in Central Asia and every year when all the fruit has ripened enormous crowds of people gather here to worship him, even from such very distant places as Turkestan and Samarkand, not to mention Tashkent which moves out here almost to a man for the duration of this holiday.

•[438] The main manufacture of the Bish-Agach district of the town is the production of brick,
[368] which belongs almost exclusively to this district In this district there are 3 medresses, 16 home schools, and 68 mosques.

From the above survey of each district of the town it can be seen that the residents

361 231 It would be impossible to pass over another branch of Vernyy production, one which is very rare in Central Asia, namely, apiculture. (1)

1. In addition to Vernyy, apiculture is carried on in the Lepsinskaya station.

The raising of bees began here in 1857. In 1859 there were 254 hives, and in 1871 there were 75 apiaries and up to 1,456 hives. One should mention, furthermore, that 1869 and 1870 were bad years for apiculture because of drought, which dried the flowers in the grass, and the trees, so that the bees had no food.

After agriculture the main branch of Vernyy production is livestock raising. In 1871 Vernyy had the following number of animals:

Horses	3,611 head
Horned cattle	2,266
Sheep	729
Pigs	449
Goats	126
Camels	88
Total	7,369

/426/ In 1862 there were only 4,460 animals.

361 438 One may mention distilling, vodka making, leather and brick making among the large factory enterprises. The remaining industries are in the form of home industries.

The factories in 1871 were:

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Type of Factory		Quantity of Production	Production in rubles	Number of workers
[433] Distillery	1	146,000 gal.	171,000	145
Brewery	1	5,700 gal.	1,540	5
Leather	3	23,659 pieces	82,774	57
Brick	11	520,000 pieces	7,800	52
Vodka	1	5,500 gal.	7,524	6
Total	17	-	270,638	265

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441
438 The commerce of Vernyy is developing quite perceptibly, due to the favorable position of the town at the junction of roads from Kuldja to Tashkent and to Kokand, and from Kashgar to Semipalatinsk. Formerly the caravans passed through Vernyy without stopping. In recent times they have begun to be unloaded for roadside sale. In addition, many merchants from Tashkent and neighboring dominions have come here purposely for continuous trade.

In the environs of Vernyy every year there is a considerable purchase of animals from the Kazakhs, not only for Tashkent and Kuldja, but also for Petropavlovsk, which is over 1200 versts away.

[366] At the present time there are two bazaars in Vernyy: a large and a small one. The total number of stalls in 1871 came to 390, whereas in 1863 there were only 50, and in 1859 about 20.

361
438 The trade in Vernyy is developing in proportion to the strengthening of tranquility

361 on the borders, and as friendly relations be-
438 tween neighbors are confirmed. (1)

1. Here are the prices for certain
361 articles on the Vernyy market:
495 A kul' (mat bag) of rye flour (weighing 324 lbs) costs 4 rubles, 25 kopecks; a kul' of wheat flour weighing the same costs 4 rubles, 64 kopecks; For grinding rye or wheat they charge 2 2/3 kopecks; 36 lb of rice costs 2 rubles, 47 kopecks; 6 bushels (weighing 198 lb.) of oats costs 2 rubles, 84 kopecks; 36 lb. of hay costs 18 kopecks; 36 lb. of beef is 2 rubles, 13 kopecks; mutton is 1 ruble, 73 kopecks for 36 lb.; 36 lb. of cow butter is 12 rubles, 24 kopecks; fresh fish is 2 rubles, 3 kopecks for 36 lb.; 36 lb. of salt costs 70 kopecks; stearine candles are 17 rubles, 56 kopecks for 36 lb.; tallow candles are 5 rubles, 84 kopecks for 36 lb.; /427/ 6 ft. of short firewood costs 4 rubles, 13 kopecks; 3¼ gal. of wine costs 6 rubles, 55 kopecks; 3¼ gal. of alcohol is 13 rubles, 11 kopecks; 36 lb. of copper is 10 rubles, 20 kopecks; 36 lb. of iron bars costs 4 rubles, 70 kopecks.

361 The daily wages of a worker are:
465 on foot, 35 kopecks; with a horse, 1 ruble, 10 kopecks; with a pair of oxen, 1 ruble, 75 kopecks.

361 /427/ Education in Vernyy has made cer-
871 tain advances. Here there are the following schools and educational institutions:

1) elementary school in Almata station,

361 the Ili province have slowed down the useful
433 activity by the population considerably, and they are now beginning to breathe easily and recover.

361 The number of booths in the town is con-
438 siderable: there are 650. The amount of wares,
439 however, is insignificant, and is limited to the absolute needs of the population. The more important trade is carried on by Sarts from Tashkent, Kokand and Kashgar, and Tatars from Vernyy and Kopal. The chief articles of import are mats and khalats (long cloaks) from Kashgar and other Moslem towns, inferior types of cotton prints, nankeen, calico, plush, broadcloth and metal objects from Vernyy and Kopal, and tea from Urumchi and China proper. In exchange for these products they export sheep (mostly from Kashgar), dressed lamb skins, raw hides, pottery wares, apples and apricots, fox pelts, young staghorns. These last are sold very profitably through Kyakhta by the Chinese and are used by them as a medicine against impotency.

361 The factory and craft industries are even
433 more insignificant than the trade. Here is a
438 list of the largest industries:

Types of factories and workshops	number	sum of production in rubles	number of workers
Oil manufacturing	10	12,000	78
Paper mill	4	500	24
Cast iron foundries	5	600	20
/436/ Pottery	2	960	6
Dye works	1	300	5
Vermicelli makers	3	101	6
Total	25	14,461	139

8:Kostenko 166-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
[Samarkand] RL1

361 The basic population of Samarkand is
563 Tadzhik, a people of Iranian provenience, and after them come the Uzbeks. The Jews, whose houses here number up to 300, live in a special quarter, as they do in many other towns in Central Asia, and this quarter is distinguished for its extreme dirtiness. In addition one can meet Kipchaks, Arabs, Persians, Gypsies, Afghans and Hindus on the streets of Samarkand.

361 Samarkand carries on quite a large trade
438 in cotton, silk, wheat and rice, and also in knives, fruit, horses, sheep and donkeys. Wheat,
439 rice and silk go primarily to Bukhara; cotton travels through Tashkent to Russia. Excellent fruit is imported here from the Bukharan province of Shakhrisyabs, south of Samarkand, as well as pomegranates and pomegranate cork, used for dye. Wheat and silk textiles are also imported from there. /441/ Salt is imported from the Hissar province which is famous for its good quality.

361 The total number of houses in Samarkand is 4,411, of which 201 are Russian, and the rest are native houses.

[162] There are 30,530 native inhabitants of Samarkand, and 5,380 Europeans, making a total of 35,910 persons of both sexes.

361 The industry of Samarkand is shown in
438 the number of factories, machine and handi-
366 craft workshops, stalls and other industrial and commercial undertakings, which are in the native part of town.

8:Kostenko 167-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkesta:
[Samarkand] RL1
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Types of factories, plants and other undertakings: (1)

1. According to evidence of Mr. Virskii, in Turkestanskii ezhegodnik (Turkestan Yearbook), IV, 1876.

a) Manufactories	Number
Cast-iron foundry	12
Soap boiling and fat melting	34
Leather	30
Pottery	37
b) Machine manufacture	
Taffeta	7
Mats	188
Cheap striped cotton	17
Silk scarves	3
'Alacha' /silk or halfsilk Turkish or Persian fabric/	4
'Adryas' /Bukharan and Persian halfsilk fabric with bright designs against a plain background/	27
c) Workshops and other undertakings	
Carpenters	42
Turners and Cabinetmakers	11
Weaving looms	7
Dye works	42
Bootmakers	162
Saddle makers	25
Gold and silver work	23
Makers of two-wheeled carriages	23
Horsehair ropes	17
Dye works for wood	15

[Samarkand] RL1

361 Wooden combs	7
/442/ Water smoking pipes	8
438 Tailor shops	20
366 Copper wares	6
Smiths	56
Wattling and chiy (rush) weaving	12
Silk winding	15
Sesame oil manufacturers	23
Barbers	20
Bakers of flat cakes	33
Candy makers	7
Shops making pilaf and pil'mene	108
Tea shops	30
Commercial baths	7
Brick sarais (ovens)	4
Stalls at the bazaars	712
Bazaar places for traders	270
Various small stalls (dishes and utensils, horse trappings, clothing, iron, salt, dyes, cast iron, knives, wooden hoes, kettles, beef)	1,085

One should note that not all the factories and other undertakings mentioned here have the same arrangement as those in European Russia. These are no more than cottage industries, the trade of which is decidedly insignificant. The machines in all these undertakings are the most primitive, and there are no special accomodations in any of them. In the same hut where the proprietor lives he produces his wares. The figures on the number of the above undertakings certainly change often, if not every day.

8:Kostenko 173-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
[Khodzhent] RL1

361 There are also certain mosques which are
346 outstanding for their age and their relatively beautiful architecture. One is the mosque Hazret Baba, built by Tengri-Kul Divan Begi about 150 years ago. A second is the mechet Hazret Hodja Komal, built approximately 175 years ago by the Beg Abdul Kasim Kush begi.
[174] In honor of the chief saint, the patron saint of Khodzhent, Hazret Sheikh Maslah-Eddin, one of the residents of the Khodzhent suburb of Undzhi built a mosque about 150 years ago which is named for the saint. About 20 years ago it was repaired and rebuilt at public expense so that at the present time this mosque is really quite an attractive example of Central Asian architecture. A fourth is the Khosh mosque, built about 120 /446/ years ago. A fifth, the Takhto Tutti Kalyan mosque was built about 150 years ago, and named for the mulberry tree, actually of enormous proportions, which grows beside it. (Tuti kalyan means "large mulberry tree.") A sixth is Namazga. This mosque was built about 130 years ago by Fazil Beg, who was simultaneously Beg of Khodzhent and Ura-Tyube. A seventh is the Dzhamiya Pegu Arkysh mosque, which was built 80 years ago. The Darishikyaf mosque was built about 200 years ago. And the Dzhamyai Sary Sen mosque was built approximately 100 years ago.

361 The industrial character of Khodzhent
• 438 can be seen by the number of shops, and in-
366 dustrial and manufacturing plants (dukans); their total is 1,141. This total number of commercial and industrial plants is subdivided as follows:

8:Kostenko 174-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
[Khodzhent]
RL1

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Type of shop, workshop, etc. (1) Number

1. In Central Asian towns it is impossible to separate a shop from an industrial plant, because in most cases the manufacturer, or more accurately the craftsman works in his shop and also sells his wares there.

Silver products	4
Iron and iron mongers	13
Cast iron	6
Knives	5
Copper wares	8
Shops selling knives	7

Types of establishments	Number
Smithies	6
Leather factories	2
Sale of leather goods	23
Saddlers	5
Boots and footgear in general	54
Earthenware vessels	11
Tobacco (smoking)	15
Tobacco (snuff)	6
Oil producers	50
Sesame oil producers	22
Soap boilers	18
Stalls selling soap	8
/447/Candles	6
Meat	48
Cabinet makers	2
Dairy houses	32
Stalls with tea and sugar	22
Stalls with salt	5
Stalls with flour and grain crops	24
Rice	15

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Types of establishments	Number
Fruit	27
Vegetables	4
Stalls with halva	10
Bakeries of flat cakes	12
Tea stalls	17
Stalls with thread	6
Dye works	24
Stalls with paint	9
Furriers	5
Woolen goods	9
Silk winding	20
Sawing	4
Silk weaving	95
Cotton weaving	115
Shops for finishing material of silk and cotton mixed	9
Stalls with silk textiles	7
Stalls with textiles of mixed silk and cotton	26
Stalls for khalats	10
Stalls with tubeteikas /skull caps/	10
Stalls with mats	5
Stalls with alacha /a kind of silk fabric/	6
Stalls with muslin and turbans	10
Stalls with lining goods	10
Stalls with textiles	78
Money changing stalls	4
Barbers	4
Mills (1)	52

1. Rice mills are counted as mills.

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366 There are two bazaars in Khodzhent: the big one and the small one. In the first

361 in summer the town is almost deserted.

In addition, separate groups of houses are scattered among these gardens, called all together Char mahala, where the proprietors live almost permanently, summer and winter. Char mahala constitutes 17 separate groups of houses.

361 There are 854 stalls, industrial and manufacturing plants in Ura-Tyube.

438

366 This number is split up into the followin categories:

Types of establishment	Number
Silver wares	3
Iron and iron mongers	14
Cast iron	4
Knives	7
Copper	5
Stalls selling knives	10
Smithies	7
Leather works	2
Stalls selling leather goods	15
Saddlers	4
Boots and footgear in general	40
Factories for production of clay vessels	10
Stalls selling smoking tobacco	14
Stalls selling snuff	5
Oil manufacturers	45
Stalls with sesame oil	24
Soap boiling factories	11
Stalls with soap	3
Candle workshops	9
Meat stalls	61

3:Kostenko 180-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan RL1
[Ura-Tyube]

Types of establishments (ctd)	Number
/451/Cabinet makers	2
Milk stalls	28
Stalls with tea and sugar	40
Stalls with salt	23
Stalls with flour and grain	11
Stalls with rice	22
Fruit	46
Stalls with vegetables	16
Stalls with halva	4
Bakeries of flat cakes	8
Tea stalls (kharcheven)	25
Stalls with thread	2
Dye works	24
Stalls with paint	9
Furriers	4
Woolen goods	25
Sawing	3
Cotton weaving	98
Finishers shops for mixed cotton and silk material	7
Stalls with silk textiles	5
Stalls with mixed silk and cotton textiles	19
Stalls with khalat textiles	13
Stalls with tubeteikas /skull caps/	10
Stalls with mats	9
Stalls with alacha /kind of silk fabric/	4
Stalls with muslin and turbans	7
Stalls with lining goods	10
Stalls with textiles	25
Money changers' stalls	18
Barbershops	10
Mills	73

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23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 Rl Soviet Union Rl
Soviet Central Asia RL1

rigated farming, with intensive crops adapted to land irrigation (mainly cotton); (2) dry farming, including chiefly grain crops on mountain slopes having sufficient rainfall; (3) lowland livestock raising, including sheep and camels, adapted to the dry steppe and the desert; (4) highland livestock raising of cattle, goats, and sheep, adapted to valley pastures. Of all these activities, irrigated farming is by far the most important; it employs the greater portion of the population and covers more than two thirds of the sown area. The main crop in the irrigated area is cotton, remarkably well suited to the fertile loess soil of the lower valleys and the warm, sunny climate of Central Asia. The chief cotton areas are the Fergana Valley, the oases of Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara, and the Vakhsh valley. The cotton is processed in local ginning plants, the seeds are sent to oil-extracting presses, and the husks are used for fodder. Other irrigated crops are rice, alfalfa, wheat, corn, sesame, and melons. The irrigated fields are generally bordered by mulberry trees, on which the silkworm is cultivated. One of the most common fruit-trees is the apricot; widespread orchards also produce peaches, apples, pears, pomegranates, grapes. Dried fruits (apricots, peaches, and raisins) form important articles of export. Grain crops occupy a very small portion of the irrigated area and are grown mainly on the non-irrigated mountain slopes.

Livestock is raised all year round, generally in the high mountain valleys in the summer and the lowland steppe and desert in the winter. The most important herds are sheep (including the karakul sheep), camels, cattle, horses, and mountain goats and yak.

Beside the mining industry developed at the deposits of petroleum, coal, salt, sulphur, and nonferrous metals, the industry is concentrated in the region of Tashkent, where it is supplied with power by the two large hydroelectric installations, the Chirchik and the Farkhad power plants. Tashkent is the center of the heavy metallurgy, textile, machine-construction, and food industries. Plants which process agricultural products are located in many other parts of Central Asia; they include ginning plants, oil presses, tanneries, fruit canneries, sugar refineries, and cotton and silk mills.

The basic transportation route is the Trans-Caspian Railroad, which sends many branches into the chief economic regions of Central Asia: the spur from Mary to Kushka, on the Afghan border, and the branches from Chardzhou to Kungrad (now under construction), from Kagan to Termez and Stalinabad, and from Ursat'yevskaya to Andizhan–Kokand–Namangan.